

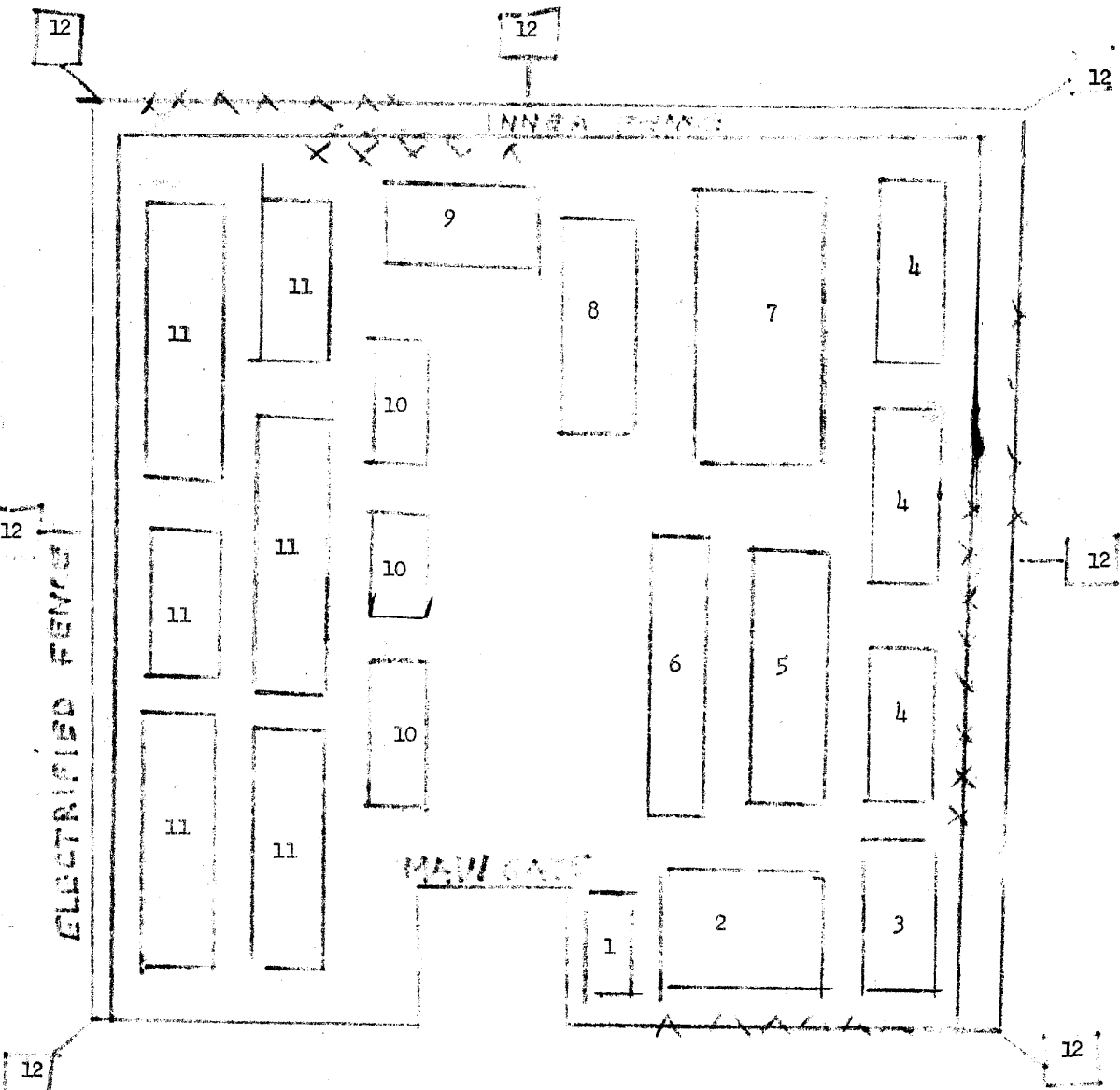
ENCLOSURE (A)

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50X1

MONCHEGORIAG PRISON LABOR CAMP

KARELO FINNISH SSR



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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. GUARD HOUSE | 7. HOSPITAL |
| 2. PRISON HEADQUARTERS AND
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING | 8. STEAM BATHS |
| 3. WOMENS' PRISON | 9. PRISON FOR MEN |
| 4. WOMENS' BARRACKS | 10. SMALL MENS' BARRACKS |
| 5. WOMENS' WORK SHOP | 11. LARGE MENS' BARRACKS |
| 6. FINANCE OFFICE | 12. GUARD TOWERS |

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6. The mines were supervised by two Soviet engineers, assisted by 10 engineers and technicians from among the prisoners. The head doctor was a Soviet military man [fnu] Stepanov. He had as his orderlies six to eight doctors from among the prisoners.
7. [redacted] prison camp, Ust'Vym'lag, which was located in northern Komi ASSR. This camp was similar to Monchegorlag except that it was smaller in size, and contained approximately 6000 men. Forty per cent of the prisoners were Russian, 30% Chinese and Japanese, and the remainder Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Jews, and Germans. 50X1
8. This camp was set up for logging purposes. The principle trees felled were spruce, birch, and alder. There were no power tools. The trees were cleaned of branches and then cut into logs according to specifications set by the "brigadier", a foreman appointed by the camp director. The logs were loaded on trucks by hand with the help of chains and poles. The road from the camp to the woods was in bad condition. The ground was marshy, and had to be paved with logs before trucks and horse-drawn wagons could use it. Hundreds of thousands of logs lay rotting in the woods because they could not be transported out. [redacted] pig feed called "Silos". This was made from birch leaves and small branches. The logs that were removed, were taken to a railroad station west of camp. 50X1
9. [redacted] the "Droga do Socializmu" (Road to Socialism) Kolkhoz. 50X1
10. The kolkhoz was located in the outskirts of the village: Pokrovka had approximately 5000 inhabitants. The kolkhoz had approximately 1200 active members who tilled over 1500 hectares of good, drained soil. The principal crops were wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, and potatoes. All agricultural machinery, plows, reapers, threshers etc, were obtained from the MTS. The MTS also provided small (STZ) and large (MTZ) tractors. After using the machinery during the season, the kolkhoz returned the equipment to the MTS. There was always trained personnel at the station to repair the equipment for the following season.
11. A large church at the edge of the village was converted into a grain elevator. When the elevator was full, excess grain was piled on the ground. [redacted] the village chairman was Ivan Pavlovich Rasyppkin and the kolkhoz chairman was [fnu] Storozhev. 50X1
12. There were very few buildings at the kolkhoz. The only wooden building was the kolkhoz office. All others were of clay and straw. There were also the customary, cattle, horse, and sheep barns and pig sties. Pokrovka had a high school (Desyatiletka) and a Agrozoovet Technikum (Agronomy, Zootechnique, Veterinary Medicine School).

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